

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the following paragraphs:

[0070] A structure in which a plurality of the light-emitting elements are used is not limited to a structure where one semiconductor chip is provided inside one light-emitting element. For example, as shown in FIGS. ~~9 and 10~~ 9A/9B and 10A/10B (respectively a plane view from above and perspective view from below), a structure is possible where a plurality of semiconductor chips are arranged inside the light-emitting element.

[0071] ~~FIG. 9 shows~~ FIGS. 9A and 9B show an example of a structure where rectangular-shaped semiconductor chips 24 are arrayed in a given direction within a light-emitting element 23. A fluorescent body or a transparent member 25 that has a semi-cylindrical shape covers these semiconductor chips. Otherwise, the transparent member may be arranged forward of a base plate provided with each semiconductor chip.

[0073] ~~FIG. 10 shows~~ FIGS. 10A and 10B show an example of a structure where four rectangular semiconductor chips 27 are arranged inside a light-emitting element 26. In other words, a two-line, two-row arrangement where the center of each semiconductor chip is located at each corner of a square or a rectangle is formed. A fluorescent body or a transparent member 28 may cover these semiconductor chips, or the transparent member may be arranged forward of a base plate on which the semiconductor chips are mounted.

[0081] In a vehicular headlamp 35 shown in FIG. 12, an optical system 38 including a projection lens 36 and a reflector 37 is used. That is, in this example, the lamp is provided with a light-emitting element 39, the reflector 37, and the projection lens 36, where a supporting member 40 for the light-emitting element 39 and the projection lens ~~[[40a]]~~ 36 is formed in a crank shape when viewed from the side, and a part of the supporting member serves as a light-shielding portion 40a. The focal point of the reflector 37 is set at or in the vicinity of the light-emitting surface of the light-emitting element 39, and an object-side focal point of the projection lens 36 is set in the vicinity of the light-shielding portion 40a.

[0082] The light-emitting element 39 is mounted on the supporting member 40 such that the optical axis thereof is orthogonal to the optical axis of the lamp. Most of the light emitted from the light-emitting element 30 is reflected from the reflecting surface of the reflector 37. After light ~~is directed~~ directed forward without being blocked by the light-shielding portion 40a has passed through the projection lens, it becomes output radiated light. A cut line defining a contrast boundary in the light distribution pattern is formed by the upper edge of the light-shielding portion 40a. The light flux utility rate can be improved by providing a plane reflector 41 between the light-emitting element 39 and the light-shielding member 40a. It is possible to manufacture components of the optical system with greater accuracy regarding the mounting position of the light-emitting element 39, the upper edge position of the light-shielding member 40a, and the focal point of the projection lens 36, etc., by integrally forming the supporting member 40 and the projection lens 36 using a transparent material.